

20. A NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *PROTEROMONAS CHAMELEONI* KRISHNAMURTHY, 1963
(PROTOZOA : MASTIGOPHORA)

Proteromonas chameleoni was reported by the author¹ in 1963 from the large intestine and caecum of *Chameleon zeylanicus* in Hyderabad. In the course of a survey of the flagellate fauna of amphibians and reptiles of the Hyderabad region during the years 1960-63, this parasite was found to occur only in the chameleons and was not encountered in any of the other lizards and snakes examined. However, during the present survey of the flagellate fauna of reptiles of the Marathwada region of Maharashtra State, almost identical parasites were found in the rectum of the garden lizard, *Calotes versicolor*. Four of these lizards, out of the dozen examined from Nanded District and two of the numerous lizards examined from around Aurangabad city showed the presence of this flagellate in their rectal contents.

It is interesting to record that while this species seems to be confined to the chameleons in the Hyderabad region, it is restricted to the garden lizards in the Marathwada region. Neither the five chameleons nor the numerous other species of lizards and snakes from this region showed the presence of this organism.

The organism found in the garden lizards agrees in all essential respects with the forms described originally from the chameleons. The body dimensions, however, show some slight variation, as shown in the following table:

		Strain from <i>Chameleon</i>	Strain from <i>Calotes</i>
Length of the body	..	10.00-15.50 μ (12.53)	10.28-20.05 μ (14.70)
Maximum breadth of the body	..	4.00-10.00 μ (6.73)	4.11-9.25 μ (5.83)
Length of the nucleus	..	1.00-3.00 μ (1.99)	1.54-2.57 μ (1.99)
Breadth of the nucleus	..	1.50-3.50 μ (2.40)	1.54-3.09 μ (2.20)
Length of the short flagellum	..	19.00-36.50 μ (27.99)	16.97-35.99 μ (28.69)
Length of the long flagellum	..	26.50-54.50 μ (42.33)	32.90-47.81 μ (39.10)

¹ Krishnamurthy, R. (1963): On a new species of *Proteromonas* from the Chameleon. *J. Biol. Sci. Bombay* 6 (1): 14-18.

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21. SOME PLANT RECORDS FOR ORISSA STATE

During studies on the ecology of Indian sea-shore plants, a few plants collected near Chandipur shore, Konarak and Puri coasts, Orissa State on identification were found to be new records for this State. A brief account on them is presented here.

Ophioglossum polyphyllum A. Br. in *Webbia* 9: 628, 1954.

This was collected along saline slacks in between sand dunes at Puri shore. The plant is characterised by a stoloniferous rhizome bearing caudate-acuminate, brownish-black persistent scale-like sheaths; sporangiferous portion is 1-1.5 cm. long.

Puri shore, *T. A. Rao* 5930, 3-12-1965.

Rotala verticillaris Linn. Mant. 175, 1771; Koehne in *Engl. Pfreich.* 17: 30, 1903.

An annual semi-erect small herb with verticillate linear leaves, found growing in the rice fields near Konarak. In India it is reported from Deccan peninsula (*Clarke l.c.*) and east coast from Nellore southwards to Tranquebar (*Gamble l.c.*).

Konarak coast, *L. K. Banerjee* 5981, 16-12-1965.

Rothia indica (Linn.) Druce in *Rep. Bot. Exch. Club Brit. Isles* 3: 423, 1914.

An annual herb with spreading habit. This was found on sandy bars along Chandipur shore of Orissa coast. Its distribution is